

EUROPE.

Measures in Lombardy.—Dudley Stuart, a French agent in Lombardy, has been expelled from the Kingdom of Lombardy, on the ground that he was engaged in the dissemination of revolutionary principles.

After the intervention in Lombardy.—The Emperor of Austria has sent secret agents to Lombardy to get correct information about the state of feeling in that country. Though naturally inclined to act in concert with Russia and Austria, he sees that he cannot agree with the policy of the northern courts in Turkey. Up to the present time, France has exercised a kind of protectorate over the Roman Catholic Church in the East, but now it is Austria which claims this protectorate, while Russia threatens the Porte for the decision of the question of the Holy Sepulchre in favor of France. I sent you, at the time, a detailed account of that squabble, and mentioned that it might very likely lead to serious difficulties.

The ignorance of the despotic courts, as regards English law, is astonishing. The courts of Russia, Prussia and Austria, claim the expulsion of the refugees, and especially of Mazzini and Kossuth from England, pointing to one of the clauses of the Alien Bill. But they have forgotten that the Alien Bill introduced in 1815 by Lord John Russell, was only a temporary measure, which expired in 1850; moreover, Lord John, on the interpellation of Lord Dudley Stuart, openly declared that the Government had no intention whatever to have the Bill renewed. A foreigner can therefore at the present time by no means be expelled from England. He is liable to be indicted and tried by a jury for any infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act, but must be treated and punished in the same way as the native or naturalized Englishman.

It was one of the conditions of the marriage of Emperor Napoleon III. that his mother-in-law should immediately leave France, as her intrigues character is well known; but after the marriage, she refused to comply with the wishes of her Imperial son-in-law. It was not without great difficulty that at last she consented to go, probably never to return. Altogether the Imperial family is not well disciplined. Prince Napoleon, commonly called the Prince of the Mountains—because he professes to be a Republican—has not yet gone to Algeria, where he was sent, and one of the grand-daughters of Lucien Bonaparte has gone so far in her opposition to the new Emperor that she was to be removed from Paris by the Police. There is an intestine strife raging between the family of Jerome Bonaparte and the descendants of Lucien Bonaparte.

CANADA.

Freighting on Lake Ontario—Canadian Politics—Currency—Railroad to Lake Huron—Liquor Law.

Toronto, Tuesday, March 15, 1853.

The American Railroad Companies continue to exercise great influence over the navigation of Lake Ontario. They can even manage to secure to themselves the advantages of the British coasting trade. The Cape Vincent and Rome Railroad Company have purchased three steamers—the Mayflower, the Highlander and the Champion—which they intend to run as a daily line between Toronto and Cape Vincent, touching at the intermediate Canadian ports. This they are enabled to do by running them in the name of a Canadian firm. I have heard that an injunction will be applied for to the Court of Chancery, to prevent this arrangement being carried out; but the probability is that some way of getting round the law will be found. The Ogdenburgh and Boston Railway Company are making a strong effort to control the entire Lake trade. They are chartering all the schooners they can find, on a wide scale, and have succeeded in securing a great number of them. This is a great thing, in our view, as some extent was enabled to control freighting on the Lake. The freight for last year from this port to Ogdenburgh, Oswego and Cape Vincent was 12½ cents, and for other articles \$2 per ton. It is supposed that these rates will rise again this season. The American line on the Lake will be much increased by the demands for railroad iron and other materials, and by the unusually large stocks of timber awaiting shipment to the United States. The quantity of the latter article is entirely unprecedented. The Ogdenburgh, Illinois, and the English and Scotch schooners they charter, will run a couple of steamers during the season to the head of the Lake next week. Even in lake freighting these railroad companies do very well; but this, of course, is only subsidiary to their general trade in carrying lumber and other goods.

Large as the Government treasury usually is in the Assembly the Ministry came near being defunct a few days ago. The question was the second reading of a bill providing for the incorporation for charitable institutions. The Tories had united with George Brown and some Lower Canadians, and the vote was taken almost unexpectedly. It stood 32 against 30. The coalition, formed with a view to defeat the Government, must not be broken up. The English and Scotch Tories, for Mr. Mackenzie voted with the Government, and secured, in the severest terms, the treacherous conduct of Mr. Brown.

The growing connection between Canada and the United States, since 1840, has suggested the idea of assimilating our currency to that of the United States; and several unsuccessful attempts to that end have been made. Our currency, as it now exists, is a compound of dollars and cents, and the English and Scotch principal trade is with the United States and England, our currency is not that of either of those countries. It is a provincial currency, known as the Halifax Currency. The English shilling passes for one shilling and three pence, and the English pound for one shilling and four pence. We have made several efforts to come to the decimal system, and in 1850 our Legislature passed a law adopting the decimal system, but the Legislature of 1851, which was elected in 1850, was so much opposed to the measure that it was repealed. It is now proposed to introduce a bill for the purpose, and it is expected that it will pass.

A prohibitive Liquor Law is now before the Legislature. There is, however, a bill in the House of Assembly which is pretty well frequented; and as long as this continues we need hardly look for a prohibitive liquor law. The bill is introduced by a member of the Cabinet, but not in his official capacity.

An Editorial Convention is to be held at Marshall, Michigan, early in June. Although the editors of the Peninsula are notorious for their attacks on politics on such an occasion as this, they are, however, in the habit of adopting a more moderate tone, without regard to political differences. They have 50 or 60 persons in attendance. A very interesting session is expected. The meeting will be held at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Smith, a Presbyterian minister, who is a member of the Convention. The meeting will be held at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Smith, a Presbyterian minister, who is a member of the Convention. The meeting will be held at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Smith, a Presbyterian minister, who is a member of the Convention.

State Temperance Convention, &c.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, March 12, 1853.

If the meetings of the Convention in the morning and afternoon of yesterday were gratifying to the friends of the Anti-Liquor Law, the demonstration of last evening must have rejoiced their hearts indeed. Howard Hall, the largest in the City, was filled to overflowing.

THE CLEVELAND PLAINDEALER says that there are between twenty and thirty cases of small pox at the Poor House of that city.

BOSTON.

The Maine Law in Massachusetts.

Boston, Tuesday, March 15, 1853.

Some of your readers may be interested to know how the "Maine Law" stands in this State. The Legislature, which is said to have passed on the basis of the Coalition to those of the Whigs by rum and repeal vote, seems in no haste after all to repeal the law, having very positively refused Mr. Wignall leave to introduce a bill for that purpose. But the Joint Committee of fourteen from the House and eight from the Senate, to whom were referred the 10,000 petitions for repeal and the 19,000 remonstrances against the same, has yet to report. To-day that Committee, as is her customary in such cases, gave the petitioners a public hearing, and on Thursday it is understood the remonstrances will have the same privilege. This hearing was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, which was completely filled, the audience comprising both sexes, but chiefly males. The law was vigorously attacked by Mr. Brewer of Cambridge, himself a member of the Committee, speaking to the Committee in his character of private citizen, and Rev. Joseph C. Lovejoy of Cambridge. Mr. Brewer was a carefully written speech, in which he disclaimed any desire to have intoxicating drinks any more abundant or easily attainable, but dwelt especially on the unconstitutionality of the law, in refusing to protect as property that which the Constitution of the United States has decided to be property by authorizing Congress to levy duties upon it. To prohibit the article would be to injure the revenue and impair the adhesion of the Union. He was also zealous for the cause of liberty which is endangered by this law, a law which he finally pronounced worthy of Russia or Austria. Mr. Brewer, however, brewed nothing new.

It was otherwise with Mr. Lovejoy, who took, as they sometimes say, broad ground and presented several arguments that are not only novel, but much more potent than he probably supposed. The very first block that he threw before the wheels of the far-famed law was the Bible—the whole Bible. The law, he said, ought to be repealed because it is directly contrary to the Word of God. His own faith to this effect was unwavering and undisturbed by a doubt. He would prove his assertion both from the Old Testament and the New. In the former the formula of blessing was, "May your corn and your wine and your oil increase," and in the latter, Christ furnished about 120 gallons of wine—genuine alcoholic wine for a festive occasion. This he could not do here in Massachusetts without being prosecuted under the "Maine Law." Hence that law and the author of Christianity were at war. The Bible pronounced wine a blessing, and the Maine Law pronounced it a curse; if one was right the other was wrong. He might have added, though he did not, that modern science has also pronounced alcohol as a beverage a curse, in whatever shape imbibed. Perhaps he thought it would be most convenient for the Bible to encounter the Maine Law first and Physiology afterward. Mr. Lovejoy did not seem at all aware that his Bible argument against the law was equally good against Total Abstinence, for that assumes that whoever begins to imbibed the alcoholic stimulus is led by imperceptible gradation to inebriation; and that therefore the crime of drunkenness is really chargeable to the first glass, making no wine blessing at all, or one not to be indulged in without a certain degree of criminality. To make the Scriptures go against the Maine Law, Mr. Lovejoy must make them sanction and sanctify moderate drinking as a duty which men and women owe to themselves. Now the Scriptures themselves treat drunkenness as a crime and pronounce a curse upon the drunkard, and physiology steps in and demonstrates that in a majority of cases the crime and the vice just as certainly and unavoidably follow the moderate drinking as the shadow follows the substance. But Mr. Lovejoy did not take himself to cleft up these difficulties. It was enough for his purpose that what inspired men tolerated we must allow, or else overthrow inspiration. This Scripture argument, however, was the whole strength of Mr. Lovejoy's case. The rest was the ordinary bar-room rhetoric, which steers clear of facts and philosophy and assumes the point to be proved. It was a law, he said, of false pretenses, for it professed to be a law for the suppression of tipping shops, or concerning the manufacture and sale of liquors, whereas it was really a law to enforce Total Abstinence. It had been called a law to suppress tipping shops, but those who were most affected by taxation, to wit, those who paid the largest taxes (3) had not asked the law. It was said to be a law for the suppression of tipping shops, but officers, and sheriffs and jailers, who have most to do with crime, had not asked for it. (4) It was enacted at the instance of Total Abstinence men acting on politics through the clergy, and thus feruled a union of Church and State and the worst tyranny that could befall a country.

But Mr. Lovejoy's grand argument was that the law could not be enforced. In stating this, by a lapse of the tongue, he happened to say "It can never be repealed," which brought from the audience a lively round of applause, showing very clearly that the friends of the traffic were no considerable part of it. They, poor fellows, choose to be somewhere else when their business is discussed. They had rather have their claims attended to privately. Even the ingenious argument of a wrong-headed person gives no pleasure to them for they know their business is a smacking one in the middle of the nineteenth century. To prove that the law could not be enforced the Rev. gentleman read Total Abstinence men to show that convictions will take place in this city, for rum-selling and for drunkenness. And to prove that it will certainly be repealed in two years, he read from Hansard's Parliamentary History in regard to a law which was passed by the British Parliament in 1754, laying a prohibitory duty on gin, which did not check the consumption of gin and was repealed in two years.

Such was fairly the substance of an elaborate argument of perhaps the ablest champion against the Maine Law who has appeared among us. What he did not say is far more significant than what he did say. He did not say that the statistics which show the diminution of pauperism and crime wherever the Maine Law has been enforced are false. He did not allude to them, though he very well knew that it was on the strength of such statistics that the law was passed in one State, and continues to be sustained. He chose rather to dwell on the vain waste of property and violation of right, which he characterized as akin to agriculture and French socialism. It was unjust—doing evil that good might come, &c.

Did it ever occur to such moon-struck remnants of the bygone to ask what right men have to invest capital in a business which cannot possibly flourish without entailing on their innocent fellow-citizens a pecuniary loss greater than their profits, and upon the other parties to their traffic and their dependents a loss which money cannot express? Before these capitalists complain that their rum purchasers are wantonly knocked on the head, let them come forward, like honorable men, and offer to be taxed to indemnify the rest of the community for the damages of their business. Let them build the new jails, almshouses and insane hospitals, as fast as such are required. They surely cannot expect those who neither touch, taste nor handle, nor derive the smallest profit from alcoholic drinks, to go on bearing these enormous expenses, undeniably occasioned by rum-selling, for the most part. The people of the old Bay State have got this view of the matter. Here is a minority of the people who either use alcoholic liquors or vend them. The majority do neither, but to the minority, we have voted the bills of this miserable business by which one part of you feed the other, long enough. Now it must be stopped. You cannot be allowed, whoever may consent to it, to fill the State with widows and orphans, idiots and bedlamites. Is this determination very unreasonable or unjust? If the Boston rum sellers, knowing as they do perfectly well that the property of their trade costs the State half its revenue at least, besides all the mischief it occasions to innocent individuals, the relatives of their customers, would offer to make up the loss to the State, if no more, there might be some chance of their getting this law, so obnoxious to them, repealed. Otherwise the people will laugh at all their groans and spill more or less of their liquor.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Temperance Convention, &c.

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down, and the enthusiasm which marked the proceedings, gave unmistakable evidence that the people were fully alive to the importance of the duties before them on and previous to voting day, and that those duties will be performed cheerfully and actively. The public mind is made up on the subject now, this Convention, so respectable in the character of its members, so immense in numbers, and so far-reaching in action, has strengthened the wavering, and given fresh encouragement to the true friends of the Temperance movement in Rhode Island. The rum traffic in this State has received its death wound, and will stagger down on election day, to rise no more. The resolutions discussed during the day were adopted, and the remainder of the evening session was consumed by remarks from Mayor Bartow, Messrs. Woolcott, of Belchertown, Mass.; Mr. Thompson, of Mass.; and Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of this City.

The influence of this Convention cannot be estimated. Never before was such spirit and enthusiasm created in this State, and nothing short of complete abstinence can stay the progress of the cause. There was no clap-net arrangement made to secure a large meeting, no names of distinguished individuals from abroad were paraded in the hall, but it was simply announced that the friends of a prohibitory law would hold a convention, and the result has been stated. The influence will be felt all over the State, for every part was represented, and in a political point of view will sustain the politicians who were so anxious that a moral question should be divorced from politics. They will find that the dodging of the law by the Senate, has driven Temperance into politics deeper than it ever went before, at least they will find it so, as far as the next election is concerned.

The petition for a license law, presented at the last session of the Legislature, was based upon the ground that previous legislation had made matters worse instead of better. Had the signs of that petition examined the records of commitments to the watch-house for drunkenness, they would have found that the number greatly increased immediately upon the repeal of the old law; perhaps they will say from the action of the law while in force. The tree is known by its fruit.

Yours in haste, W. S. A.

TEXAS.

Mr. L. K. Preston, the partner of Mr. T. C. H. Smith, the former President of the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Line, was in Houston on the 10th inst. He was there to deliver a course of lectures on the subject of the construction of a line of telegraph from Shreveport, by Marshall, Henderson, Rock, Crockett, Huntsville, Montgomery and Houston, to Galveston.

The Hon. Mr. L. K. Preston, who is a native of Virginia, has subscribed \$35,000 toward building a Railroad to connect Victoria with the San Antonio and Gulf Railroad.

F. M. Pease, of Bradford, A. M. Lewis, of Washington, and M. F. Johnson, of Tarrant, Tex., add to the most prominent candidates for gubernatorial honors, before the State Democratic Convention.

The Huntsville Item is advocating Gov. Bell's claims for Congress.

Mr. Charles Sexton has issued a prospectus to establish a new paper at Gonzales, to be styled *The Gonzales Enquirer*.

Capt. Gideon K. Lewis, of Corpus Christi, is announced by authority as a candidate for Congress in the Western District of Texas.

Major Babitt is remodeling, improving and enlarging the Government warehouse in Indiana.

The steamers Farmer and Gen. Hamer, which were driven over in the late gale at Galveston, have been sent to New Orleans, and have resumed their regular trips. They received but little injury.

The steamer asserts that the lands on the Brazos have risen in value at the rate of 300 or 400 per cent. within the last year.

The long expected dredge boat, built for the Lavaca Navigation Company at Belcher, has arrived at Lavaca.

The Commercial says it worked with great rapidity, and satisfied all who assembled to witness the trial of its practicability, not only to remove bars, but to form a new and better harbor.

San Antonio is said to be improving more rapidly than any other town in the State. The whole tide of emigration by the Gulf seems recently to be set in that direction, and at the late accounts the city was literally crowded with new arrivals.

The captains of steamships and other shipmasters pronounce the lighthouse at Matagorda Pass equal to any in the United States.

The editor of *The Austin Gazette* has been informed by some gentlemen from San Antonio, that a deserter from the army, who was at the late battle of San Antonio, had been engaged in the murder of a discharged soldier, on the Brazos, not long since. He is suspected of having committed several other murders, which have been committed in San Antonio and the adjacent country within the last year. He has been taken to San Antonio for trial.

The rivers are now all full, with some prospect of an overflow.

The whole country is reported to be covered with water, and nearly impassable.

The Colorado had overflowed its banks below Columbus in the 21st ultimo, and inundated a vast tract of country near its mouth. *The Tribune* says this overflow is the most extensive that has occurred in that section for many years.

The Trinity River was quite high on the 26th ultimo, and the steamers Star State and Brazos have gone to the Gulf.

The weather has been exceedingly mild. The *Houstonian* says the peach trees and plums are gradually blooming, and the prairies are covered with fresh verdure.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Gen. M. Hunt has returned to Galveston, and is actively engaged in making preparations for the opening of the road.

A public meeting took place on the 26th ultimo, at which a subscription was organized for the purpose of building a bridge across the Brazos, near the mouth of the river.

The citizens in the vicinity of these depredations talk of deserting the country in consequence of the frequent Indian incursions, which renders the possession of life as well as property very uncertain.

A correspondent of *The Galveston News*, writing from Austin on the 24th ult. says:

A homicide was committed in Webster's prairie yesterday evening. A man by the name of Brite killed a man by the name of Stanley. Brite was a native of Texas, and Stanley was a native of England. They were both engaged in the same business, and were both of the same religion.

The *Flag* of the 18th ult. says: "We learn, from good authority, that the plans of Carraval have been abandoned, at least for the present, and that his followers, many of whom are fanatics, have turned their attention to planting their flag in the desert, and are, therefore, completely cut off from the frontier."

The Postmaster General has ordered three additional pairs of mails on the route between Brownsville and Point Isabel, and allowed the contractor \$200 additional pay.

This order, when carried into effect, will secure to the citizens of Brownsville a daily communication with Point Isabel, except on Sundays.

The U. S. Life-Saving Service will authorize six third class iron boats, for the bar at San Antonio, four for the mouth of the Rio Grande, six for Aransas Bay, and six for the mouth of the Rio Colorado, which will be a very important aid to navigation on the Texas coast.

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The U. S. Life-Saving Service will authorize six third class iron boats, for the bar at San Antonio, four for the mouth of the Rio Grande, six for Aransas Bay, and six for the mouth of the Rio Colorado, which will be a very important aid to navigation on the Texas coast.

The friends of the cause of the poor are pleased to learn that the plan of Carraval has been abandoned, at least for the present, and that his followers, many of whom are fanatics, have turned their attention to planting their flag in the desert, and